Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the settlement of the claim of Don Juan Jesus Vigil; which was read twice and

THE OCCURRENCE OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. CHURCHWELL said : I rise, Mr. Speaker, to offer an apology to the House for a breach of its decorum fer an apology to the House for a breach of its decorum and rules yesterday. I believe that those with whom I have been associated for the last three years as a mem-ber of this body will bear testimony that I have at least tried to be respectful in all my intercourse with its mem-bers, and to observe a due regard for the rules of the House; and I hope I shall always be found among those who desire and make an effort to preserve the order and

decorum of the body.

Mr. CULLOM. I regret, Mr. Speaker, that an unexpected and unprovoked attack made upon me yesterday may have precipitated me into any violation of the rules and order of this House. I have endeavored, during my service here, to maintain kindly relations with the members of this House, and to observe, punctiliously, the rights of all and the honor and integrity of the body of which I am a member. Circumstances over which I had no control, and which I had contributed nothing to provoke, by word or deed, elicited from me language which perhaps I should not have uttered. If I have violated the rules of this House I ask it to be assured that it was out of no disrespect to this high forum. But the ebullition which I dis-played on that occasion was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly instrument which was exhibited in connexion with the remarks to which I responded, and I felt constrained to take the course I did.

Mr. McMULLEN. I do not wish to interrupt the gen-

tleman from Tennessee, but I rise to a question of order. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee has resumed his seat.

Mr. McMULLEN. Then I withdraw my question of

Mr. MILLSON said that the announcements which had just been made to the House by the gentlemen from Tennessee were unexpected to him. He did not mean to say that he did not cherish the expectation and hope that these gentlemen would, each of them, see that it was due, as well to their own character and honor as to the dignity of the House, that they should tender the apologies they had just made for the disorder of yesterday. But as he had given notice of his purpose to call the attention of the House to a question of privilege, he deemed it due to himself, as well as the House, to indicate the course which he had designed to pursue. In order that he might do so he would submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of ---- members b appointed to investigate the disorder which occurred yester-day in the House, in the use of warm words and threatening jestures, between Mr. CHURCHWELL and Mr. CULLOM, mem-bers of this House, and report thereon to the House.

Mr. M. said that no one felt more than he did the painful necessity of bringing this matter to the attention of the House. Occupying friendly relations towards both of the gentlemen, he felt that he could do so without subjecting himself to the suspicion that he was influenced by any unworthy considerations. That the use of warm words and threatening gestures was a breach of the pri wileges of the House none could doubt. It was of the greatest importance to the country at large that debate should be free; but if these disorders should be tolerated many gentlemen capable of shedding light on the deliberations of the body would doubtless be restrained from an expression of their sentiments by an apprehension of being drawn into occurrences of this kind. It was well said, by a member of the British Parliament, that a blow struck in the House was a blow at the Commons of

He then quoted precedents, both in England and the United States, showing that in all cases of disturbance in legislative bodies the House was satisfied by the tenders of apology from the members charged with the disorderly conduct. Finding, then, that no further action had been taken in such cases, and as the gentlemen from Tennessee had both apologized, he, after consultation with friends, would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. ORR suggested an additional rule, which he said would be the means hereafter, in difficulties which might unfortunately occur between members of the House, of bringing the parties directly before the body, while at the same time it would invest the Speaker beyond doubt with sufficient power to repress difficulties upon the floor.

The Speaker did not possess the power now.

The proposed rule was read, and provided—

"That if any member, in violation of the rules of the House, shall refuse to obey an order of the Speaker made in conformity therewith, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to order the member so offending into the custody of the Ser-geant-at-Arms, to be dealt with as the House may direct."

Mr. MILLSON declined to accept the amendment to the rules, conceiving that the rule laid down in Jefferson's Manual, which had been adopted by the House for its government, was sufficient for the purpose. He had not thought it necessary to say any thing about the merits of the controversy. With them the House had nothing to the controversy. With them the House had not do. They should confine themselves to what had oc-

Mr. McMULLEN renewed the resolution, believing it was due to both the members implicated that the occurrence of yesterday should be investigated by a committee. Lest, however, he might add to the flame, he would with-

Mr. BROOKS gave notice that when his colleague should offer his amendment to the rules he would move to add thereto the following :

"That any member who brings into this House a concealed

[Loud cries of "good," "good."]

"That the Sergeant-at-Arms shall cause to be erected a suitable rack in the Rotundo, where members who are addicted to the carrying of concealed weapons shall be required to place them before entering this hall; and that they shall be exposed to the inspection of the curious so long as the owners are engaged in legislation."

[Cries of "good," accompanied with laughter and applause.]
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave of the

House to make a personal explanation; but many members objected. THE GADSDEN TREATY. The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from

the President of the United States, communicating infor-mation that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty be-tween that Republic and the United States, signed in December last, and requesting the necessary appropriation to enable the Executive to exchange the ratifications

This message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed. A copy of it will be found under the editorial head.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a message from the President in reply to a resolution calling for the correspondence of our Minister to Turkey with the State Department: which was referred to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed. Also, a message from the President in response to the resolution calling for copies of the instructions of President Monroe, in December, 1823, transmitted to our di plomatic agents abroad, on the subject of the issuing of commissions to private armed vessels, together with the responses of foreign Governments; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then wen into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Onn, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resume (Mr. Ohr, of South Carolins, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855, the pending question be-ing on the amendment of Mr. Pheston, making appro-

priations for the completion of various custom-houses.

And the question being taken, the amendment wa agreed to: Ayes 68, noes 66. Various other amendments were offered, discussed, and voted on, but without disposing of the bill the committee

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

IN SENATE. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Mili tary Affairs, to which were referred the following bills from the House of Representativs, reported the same back without amendment, and recommended their passage:
An act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle an

adjust the expenses of the Rogue River Indian war.

An act for the payment of the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico while under military

An act to provide for the construction of the military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, in Oregon. An act to provide for the construction of a militar

road from Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, to the eastern boundary of the State of California. An act to refund to the Territory of Utah the expense incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostili-

Also, from the same committee, reported an amend ment to the bill providing for the distribution of arms to the several States and Territories; which was ordered to

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which were referred bills to provide for the transportation of the United States mails in steamships between San Francisco, California, via the Sand-

continuance of military superintendence over the national establish a line of steamships from San Francisco, via or premeditated combination for the purpose of putting relief of Henry Gardner and others and a bill for the reaction armories; which report was committed and ordered to be the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghai, in China, reported back him in a false position. the same, with the following as a substitute for the two

"That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby directed "That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby directed to enter into a contract for a term not exceeding five years, for a sum not exceeding \$500,000, with such person or persons being the lowest bidders offering sufficient and satisfactory security, after due public notice, for the transportation of the United States mails upon the best terms for the United States, monthly, from San Francisco, via the Sanawich Islands and Japan, in case any port in that empire shall be opened to the United States, to Shanghal; in China, and back, in steam vessels of not less than 2,000 tons burden, of the best form of construction adapted to the navigation of the Pacific ocean, the same to be ready as early as practicable, and any excess of the moneys so to be paid on the amount of postage collected shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

Post Roads, to which was referred the bill to provide for the bessee, (Mr. Churchwell.)
the transportation of the mails of the United States upon the transportation of the mails of the united States upon the same with an amendment.

Mr. Churchwell.) railroads, reported back the same, with an amendment, giving notice that he would call it up at an early day. Mr. MASON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill authorizing the extension of the Alexandria and Washington railroad into the District of Columbia, reported back the same without to believe that none existed. I do so believe, and am

amendment, and asked its immediate consideration.

The bill having been read, a long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. MASON, PRATT, DAWSON, RUSK, BRIGHT, WALKER, STUART, BADGER, and others participated, when—
On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the further consideration

was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution in relation to surgeons' mates of the army of the Revolution, reported it without amendment, and the Senate proceeded to consider the same; and it was read a third time and passed. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of

Catharine Dickerson.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill constituting Madison, in the State of Indi-ana, a port of delivery, and asked its immediate consideration; and the bill was considered and passed. Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Pensions, submit-

ted an adverse report on the petition of Sarah Morey. Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the bill to amend the act approved August 31st, 1852, entitled "An act making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, reported it back without amendment.

Also, from the same committee, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of Phineas M. Nightingale, administrator of the estate of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, deceased.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the House of Representatives to amend the act approved 27th September, 1850, to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in the Territory of Oregon, and also the act amendatory thereof, approved 19th February, 1853, reported back the same with an amendment; and the read a third time and passed.
On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, the joint resolution rela-

tive to the administration of the pension laws was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill making a grant of land warrants to the State of Massachusetts to aid in the construction of a tunnel under the Hoosac Mountain, and providing for the conveyance of mails, troops, and muni-tions of war through the same free of toll; which was

referred to the Committee on Public Lands. INDIGENT INSANE BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane persons, returned with the objections of the President; when Mr. BELL rose and concluded his remarks commenced

yesterday in opposition to the objections of the President.

Mr. BRODHEAD rose to speak, but, from the lateness of the hour and the thin attendance, preferred postponing the subject until to-morrow, but expressing his willingness to proceed if such was the wish of the Senate. A brief discussion ensued as to the postponement of the subject; after which the question was taken and the bill

On motion by Mr. STUART, the Senate proceeded to period spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means. eported a bill to enable the President of the United States to fulfil the third article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 30th December, 1853, as amended by the Senate of the United States; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. Speaker, I propose to bring forward a question as to the privilege of this House in reference to the bill which has just been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. I want an opportunity to plead the privilege of this House before we vote on that bill. I am not ready this day. The matter comes all of a sudden and by surprise on me; and I want opportunity of pleading the privileges of the House, the onstitution of the United States, and the people of the United States, before we pass to that appropriation. ask it, sir, in the name of the Constitution, of the House, and of the country.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman submit any disthe SPEAKER. Does the gentleman south of the SPEAKER. Does the Government for the consideration of the action of the House?

The consideration of the bill making appropriation of the consideration of the discusses of the Government for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855.

quiring whether the privileges of the House have been invaded in the negotiation of that treaty. This I will be ready for to-morrow. Mr. HOUSTON. The gentleman misunderstands the

and considered in Committee of the Whole, and is there open to debate. There is no proposition to incorporate it with the civil and diplomatic bill. Indeed, there is an express rule which requires all bills appropriating money to carry out treaties to be referred to and discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I did not propose to take up the bill to-day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BROOKS. I rise to a privileged question. I desire to make a personal explanation in connexion with the resolution which I offered vesterday; and I desire solves itself into Committee of the Whole.

No objection being made— Mr. BROOKS proceeded. To guard against misapprehension, misrepresentation, and misreporting, I have put what I desired to say in writing. What I have to say is

It has been intimated to me that the resolutions of which I gave notice on yesterday might be fairly con-strued by some, and designedly so by others, into a censure upon my friend from Tennessee. (Mr. Churchwert) I now declare that to censure that gentleman, even by implication, was no part of my design. No one knows better than himself that my sympathies were with him because of political association; and many with whom I am most familiar know that, impressed as I was with the belief that there was a concerted plan by some of the opponents of the Nebraska bill to embarrass the gentleman, I had avowed my purpose to sustain him under every circumstance, and had made animated efforts to produce in them a like determination. They also know that it was my intention to move to lay on the table the resolution of which notice was given by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. MILLSON.) and which I, in common with others, fancied at the time to be a manœuvre of a

In regard to the action of the gentleman from Virginia, I have to say I am now satisfied that I was in error, and did him injustice by the suspicions I entertained. I now know that they were unfounded.

In respect to my resolutions I have this to say. It had been openly asserted on the floor, in reply to a manly and tasteful apology for violating the decorum of this body, that a "deadly instrument" had been angrily exhibited in this House. This announcement would go to the country; and, without intending to support or deny the assertion as to the exhibition of a weapon, it occurred to me that there was a manifest propriety in tempering so grave an announcement by coupling with it an assurance to the public that this House would reprobate, whenever it might occur, conduct so at variance with its decorum and detracting from the dignity of the American Congress. The first of the resolutions I presented is founded in

propriety, in honor, and in wisdom, and I shall insist up-on its being added to the rules of the House. The other was intended to ridicule an unmanly and pernicious ha-bit, and to restore by a jest the harmony of the House,

which was fast becoming excited and divided.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I ask the gentleman from South
Carolina to allow me a single word.

Mr. BROOKS. With pleasure.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I desire to say, in connexion with

the remarks submitted by the honorable member from South Carolina, in relation to his impression that there was a preconcerted plan to embarrass the honorable genleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Churchwell,) that it is due to others, and especially to those involved in the trouble, that I should say, as I do now, that there was nothing like a preconcerted plan on my part with others in bring ing up the matter which I brought before the House con-nected with the explanation of the honorable gentleman from Tennesse (Mr. Churchwell) on Monday. And, sir, I avail myself of the courtesy of my friend from South ships between San Francisco, California, via the Sand-Carolina, because I have understood from other sources with Islands, and China, and for other purposes, and to that it has been asserted that I had made a prearranged

him in a false position.

It is especially due to the colleague of the gentleman (Mr. Cullon) now before me that I should say, as I now do, to the House and the country, that he had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the personal explanation which I made before the House on that day, in relation to the use of my name in the speech of the honorable mem-ber (Mr. Churchwell) on the Nebraska bill. He had no knowledge of my design to do so at that time. And let me say that I had no intention of bringing the matter up at the time I did when I entered the Hall on Monday morning. I did not think of such a thing until the gentleman from Teanessee himself brought the matters con-

nected with his speech before the House.

It is certainly due, Mr. Speaker, to all perties that I should here, in this open way, before the House, acquit all those who participated in the discussion of Monday Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post Office and last of any thing like a combined or premeditated design Post Roads, to which was referred the bill to provide for to assail in any way the honorable gentleman from Ten-

> lief expressed in my previous remarks, after the assurglad of having given the opportunity to the gentleman from Ohio for explanation. I knew that suspicion of twice and combination was entertained; I knew that it was entertained generally; and gentlemen on that side must almit that there were circumstances of a suspicious nature mitted: connected with the matter.
>
> A bill for t
> Mr. MILLSON. One word only. It is matter of sur-rard Meade.

prise to me, sir, that any gentleman in this hall would uppose that, in introducing the resolution yesterday, could have been influenced by any other motive than to vindicate the dignity of the House. I wish only to
say that whatever have been the impressions of the tor of Richard Taylor, deceased. gentleman from South Carolina, either in his original suspicion or his present belief on that subject, they have

a man of honor, to an expression of a general character John F. McKneely, of Louisiana, and a bill for the relief made use of in his remarks. He said: "And many with of William Curran; which were read twice and committed. whom I am most familiar know that, impressed as I Mr. HILLYER, from the same committee, reported was with the belief that there was a concerted plan by the bills of the following titles, which were read twice and opponents of the Nebraska bill to embarrass the gentleman," &c. As a gentleman I am incapable of doing wrong to any man. When offended on just cause I will hold the wrong-doer to an account. I knew that the gentleman never meant to apply such an observation to me. As the expression was general, however, I felt bound to bring it

to his attention Mr. BROOKS. I have not the slightest objection. Mr. Speaker, to insert in my remarks the word "some." I acknowledge that I entertained suspicion, but I do not now. With the consent of the House I shall insert the resentatives. word "some."

titled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed they pass, and they were committed:

March 3, 1851; which was read twice.

A bill for the relief of Sylvester T. Jerauld, assignee of

"That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: "For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance ex coeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For every such letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, the ocean postage shall be five cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, such occan postage shall be ten cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been, or shall be, adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already con-cluded or hereafter to be made.) And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not ex-ceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged On motion by Mr. STUART, the Senate proceeded to with an additional single postage; and upon all letters past the consideration of Executive business; and, after a brief ing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting suc as are from a foreign country, the postages as above specified chall be prepaid; and from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, such prepayment shall be by stamps. And all dropped letters, or letters placed in any postoffice not for transmission through the mail, but for deli-very only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one ent each; and all letters which shall herenfter be advertised a remaining over or uncalled for in any post office shall be charged with one cent cach, in addition to the regular post both to be accounted for as other postages now are. The second section provides that the bill shall take

> would demand the previous question. Mr. HAVEN said that to him the bill was entirely unexceptionable.

CIVIL On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, in the chair.) and resumed

Numerous amendments were offered, discussed, and disposed of. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved an appropriation of Mr. HOUSTON. The gentleman misunderstands the \$75,000 for the completion of the bridge at the Little condition of the bill. It is a distinct bill, to be taken up Falls. He stated this amount would finish the work, and urged that the interests of the District required its ap-

60,000 people of the District, who were without a representative here, who were without the privilege of voting for President, and whose exclusive Legislature Congress

A brief debate ensued, when, before the question wa taken on the amendment, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a in compliance with a resolution of the 13th instant, calling for copies of all quarterly or other accounts of the expenditures of the Mint at Philadelphia since 3d March, 1853, together with the amount charged to depositors for

The aggregate amount of charges on deposites of Charges on deposites of silver bullion for coinage

This being private bill day, the Senate proceeded to the ousideration of the bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed orig Gen. Armstrong, which bill was elaborately argued by Messrs. SLIDELL, CLAYTON, SEWARD, BAYARD, BELL, and others, supporting the bill, and Messrs. TOOMBS, PRATT, CHASE, and others. opposing; when the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Dodge of Iowa, Foote, Gwin, James, Pettit, Seward, and Slidell—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Chase, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of

Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gillette, Hamlin, Pratt, Rockwell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Toucoy, Wade, Walker, and Williams—21.

And, on motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

This being private bill day, the private bills from the Senate on the Speaker's table were taken up, read twice, and referred to appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, by consent-The SPEAKER proceeded to call the committees for uch reports of a private character as should give rise to

ported a bill to remit the duties upon certain goods de-stroyed by fire in the cities of New York and San Francisco; which was read twice and committed On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the State of Wisconsin asking the payment of a certain claim for arresting and keeping a United States prisoner; and it was laid on the table.

Mr. MAY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made an adverse report on the petition of Pierre Menard and loseph Bogy.

Mr. PARKER, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, surety for a former postmaster at Norfolk, Virginia; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. DICK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Insurance Company of the city of Washington.

Mr. LETCHER about 1985

Mr. LETCHER objected to the bill; and it was therefore not received.

Mr. CULLOM, from the same committee, reported s bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company, in the District of Columbia; which was

Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, from the same committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insur-ance Company of the District of Columbia. The bill was objected to, and was therefore not re-

Mr. GOODE, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent mischief and protect property within the Dis-

trict of Columbia; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORWIN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Thomas Underhill, of Thoms Underhill, deceased; which was read twice and committed. Mr. SHOWER, from the same committee, reported bills

of the following titles, which were read twice and com-A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Eve

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Larkin Smith A bill for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. Willis Wil-

A bill for the relief of Nathaniel Reddick, administra-Also, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of the heirs of Dr. Benjamin Ellis, of

been derived from no word that I have uttered; for if the gentieman knows me, he knows that I could not do any such thing.

Mr. HUNT. I desire to call the attention of the konorable member from South Carolina, whom I know to be

A bill for the relief of John Frazier and the adminis trator of the estate of John G. Clendenin, deceased.

A bill for the relief of Enoch S. More.

A bill for the relief of Patrick Gass.

A hill for the relief of Rosalie Caxillo A bill for the relief of Wm. J. McElhenny, E. P. Matthews, and Lawrence Kribben.

A bill for the relief of A. S. Lougheny.

A bill for the relief of Conrad Wheat and his legal rep-Also, from the same committee, reported back Hous

bill to confirm the claim of Wm. H. Henderson and the heirs of Robert Henderson to five hundred acres of land Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on the Pest Office and in the Bastrop grant; and it was committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported back the following bills of the Senate, with the recommendation that

> the interest of Henry Richard. A bill to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana.
>
> A bill for the relief of Ira Baldwin.

> A bill for the relief of Thomas D. Jennings. A bill for the relief of Juan M. Luco and Jose L. Luco. Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Sylvanus Culver, with the recommendation that it do not pass; and it was laid on the

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill confirming certain land claims in Louisiana in the Bastrop grant, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. JONES, of Louisiana, briefly explained the bill,

and asked that it might now be acted on; when-It was read a third time and passed. Mr. NICHOLS, from the same committee, reported ill for the relief of the inhabitants of school township 45, range 1, in Warren county, Missouri; which was read

twice and committed. Also, from the same committee, reported back House bill for the relief of the Pine Grove Academy, in Louisiana, with a recommendation that it pass; and it was Also, from the same committee, reported back the fol-

they pass, and they were committed:

A bill for the relief of Joseph Campau. A bill for the relief of Manuel Hernandez. Mr. MAXWELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs. made an adverse report on the petition of the widow Simeon Buckner.

lowing bills of the Senate, with the recommendation that

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back Senate bills of the following titles, with the recommendation that they pass, and they were committed: A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helen Mackay, administratrix of Lieut. Col. Æneas Mackay, late a deputy quar-

termaster in the U. S. army.

A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sally T. B. Cochrane, widow of the late Lieut. R. E. Cochrane, U. S. army.

A bill for the relief of the executrix of the late Brevet

Col. A. C. W. Fanning, of the U. S. army. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Brigadier General Richard B. Mason. A bill for the relief of William Claude Jones Also from the same committee made an adverse re

port on the memorial of the Legislative Council of New Mexico, praying the re-establishment of Fort Atkinson. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Joseph Gonder, jr. and John Duff, with the recommendation that pass; and it was committed.
Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, from the Committee on

Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Rebecca Baggerly, widow of David Baggerly, deceased; which was read twice and committed. Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Rebecca Freeman, with the recom nendation that it pass; and it was committed.

Mr. CHURCHWELL, from the same committee, report

ed back Senate bills of the following titles, with the re commendation that they pass, and they were committed:
A bill for the relief of James Wormsley.

A bill for the relief of Mary Carlton.
A bill for the relief of Sarah Crandall. Also, from the same committee, reported the following pills, which were read twice and committed:

A bill for the relief of Lieut. Francis Ware. A bill in addition to an act entitled "An act to con tinue half-pay to certain widows and orphans.' A bill in addition to certain acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Mr. ROWE, from the same committee, made an adverse

report on the petition of Mary Boyd for a pension.

Mr. EDMUNDSON, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of James Capen; which was read twice and committed. Also, from the same committee, made adverse reports

on the petitions of Martha Scott, of Samuel Ross, of Ohio, and of the children of Robert McNeil and Sarah his 20 324 51 Mr. MIDDLESWARTH, from the same committee,

Mr. LINDLEY, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition of the heirs of Epaphras Rip-ley, of Vermont. Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Invalid Pen-

sions, reported a bill for the relief of James Wright, of Tennessee, and a bill for the relief of Wm. Miller; which were read twice and committed. Also, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of James Chambers, of Pennsylvania; of Isaac Plummer, of Wm. Guinard, of Benjamin Cressey, of Eli Darling, of Stephen Connor, of Mathew Wreford, of Wm. Young, of F. W. Raborg, of Major Wm. Keller, of Washington Porter, of Edward Taylor, and of Wm. Wilson.

Mr. ASHE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re-ported a bill for the relief of Lewis E. Simonds; which was read twice and committed. Mr. VAIL, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, re-

ported bills of the following titles, which were read twice and committed : A bill for the relief of Daniel Morse, of Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont.

A bill for the relief of Ira Call.

A bill for the relief of Isaac M. Sigler, of Putnam coun-Also, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of Samuel Cleveland and of Geo. Blake. On motion of Mr. EWING, the House reconsidered the

into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bills on the Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Stephen Lutz; which was read twice and committed.

This being objection day, all bills to which objection was made were laid over for future consideration, while mitted.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the made:

Senate bill to reimburse to the Common Council of New York city expenditures made for the first regiment of New York volunteers. Senate bill for the relief of Moses Olmstead.

Senate bill for the relief of Moses Olmstead.

A bill to create and provide a pension for David Towle.

A bill to provide a pension for Capt. Thos. Porter.

Senate bill for the relief of Priscilla C. Simonds.

A bill for the relief of Samuel McKnight, of Kentucky.

A bill for the relief of Wm. Wallace, of Illinois.

A bill for the relief of Geo. M. Bentley, of Indiana.

Senate bill for the relief of Zadoc C. Inghram.

Senate bill for the relief of Llewellen Washington Senate bill for the relief of Ira Day, of Vermont. A bill for the relief of Wm. G. Howison. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Capt. Mathew Jack eceased.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Lot Hall, deceased A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Hoffman. Only one hundred members having responded to their

TO THE EDITORS.

House of Representatives, June 23, 1854. GENTLEMEN: The impression seems to prevail that the Address of the members of Congress against the Nebraska bill, published in your paper of the 21st instant, was prepared by me. This is correct to a great extent. I deem it due to myself, however, to state that portions of the address prepared by me were materially pared down, pursuant to the desires of some of the more conservative members from different sections of the Union. For the sake of "harmony" I "acquiesced" in the modifications and endorse the contents of the paper; yet I beg leave to say that it does not assume as high and as strong grounds as I think the outrage perpetrated upon national faith by the repeal of the Missouri compromise demanded.

Very truly, yours, &c.
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States of America.

[Public-No. 25.]

AN ACT regulating the pay of deputy postmasters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in place of the compensation now allowed deputy postasters, the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to allow them commissions at the following rates on the postage collected at their respective offices in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period

less than a quarter, viz:
On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars sixty per cent.; but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed seventy per cent. on the first hundred dollars.

On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, fifty per cent. On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, but

not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent. And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars fif-

On the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution twelve and one-half per cent. commission may be allowed. Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter shall be allowed one cent on every free letter delivered out of his office, except such as are for the postmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and Washington city shall not otherwise be either increased or diminished.

Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails shall be alowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes to the Postmaster General.

Each postmaster may be allowed two mills for the delivery from his office to a subscriber of each newspaper not chargeable with postage: Provided, That to any postmaster of a distributing office at which the commissions, allowances, and emoluments, since the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been insufficient to defray the actual and necessary expenses, and afford the postmaster the annual compensa-tion derived from commissions at the office before said thirty-first of March, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, allow quarterly, from the date aforesaid, out of the postages collected at any such office, an amount sufficient to supply such deficiency: Provided, further, That to any postmaster of a separating office whose com-missions, allowances, and emoluments may be found insufficient to provide the extra labor necessary to a prompt and efficient performance of the duties of separating and dispatching the mails passing through his office, the Post-master General may make such quarterly allowance, out of the postages collected at such office, as he may deem sufficient to compensate such extra labor: Provided, furher. That the commissions and allowances authorized by his act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department:" And provided further, That the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, which were made up accompanying such accounts, and use such portion of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same. This act shall ake effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage.

Approved, June 22, 1854. [Public-No. 26.]

AN ACT to authorize the selection of school districts in lieu of the sixteenth sections within the twelve miles square reservation, State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school commissioners of township six south, range one east, townships five and six south, range two east, and townships five and six south, range three east, Hunts-ville district, Alabama, be and the same are hereby authorized to select, respectively, by legal subdivisions, from any of the surveyed public lands, the quantity, as near as may be, contained in the sixteenth sections of said townships, within the twelve miles square reserva-tion; which selections, upon being approved by the Sec-retary of the Interior, shall be holden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in such townships, as the sections numbered sixteen, within the said reservation, would have been had not treaty

stipulation made other disposition thereof.
Approved, June 22, 1854.

DR. DUFF ON AMERICA Dr. Duff is a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, who visited this country last January and spent some weeks in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, in passing through the land to Canada. He attracted great attention while here, and was treated with distinguished consideration by the thurches, who regarded him as scarcely inferior to the great Chalmers. Last May, at the General Assembly of he Presbyterian Church in Scotland, he delivered an address, in which he gave some account of what he did, what he saw, and what impressions were made upon him by an actual contact with America and Americans. The speech is highly complimentary to the people of this country.

Dr. Duff saw much while he was in the United States worthy of praise, and he bestows it without stint. That he saw some things which he could not praise is certain, but he does not choose to indulge in fault-finding and censoriousness. It is evidently much more agreeable to his feelings to commend than to condemn, and as he really met with nothing very disagreeable and blameworthy, he indulges his penchant to the full. Especially does he commend American ministers and churches. They won upon his affections, and to his Scottish brethren he pours out the warm emotions of a grateful spirit.

Passing by all the other points of interest in the address with the following property of the points of the second property of the points of the points of the second property of the points of the p

dress, we give the following paragraph as a sample of the whole. The same kind spirit pervades every paragraph: "With regard to the civil head of that great Republic, I must speak of him as I found him. I was utterly astonished, after being accustomed to the unapproachable distance of their high mightinesses and other royalties in the Oid World, to find the ruler of this great country, America, with a commerce nearly equal to our own and resources which in time will prove vastly superior, coming down stairs like a private gentleman, plainly dressed, without fuss, or show, or parade, and demeaning himself with a benign kindliness of manner, as well as the greatest simplicity, calmness, and dignity, such as became the head of such a great country. Here there was Also, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of Samuel Cleveland and of Geo. Blake. On motion of Mr. EWING, the House reconsidered the vote by which the bill of the Senate for the relief of Jas. Jeffries and Jeremiah M. Smith was yesterday referred to the Committee of the Whole, and after debate it was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. DISKEY, of Ohio, in the chair.) and proceeded to consider the bills on the private calendar.

This being objection day, all bills to which objection was made were laid over for future consideration, while those which were not objected to were laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that they pass.

The following are the bills to which no objection was made:

[Richmond Post.] Telegraphic Correspondence.

One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, JUNE 21 .- The steamer Canada has rrived, bringing Liverpool dates of June 10th. All interest now centres on the question whether Silistria will be able to hold out until relieved by 70,000 Anglo-French troops, who have been sent thither by Marshal Arnaud, and will arrive about June 14th.

Political moves were going on at Vienna between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. There was nothing new from the Baltic or Black Sea.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been appointed President of the English Council, the Duke of Newcastle Minister at Var, and George Gray Colonial Secretary. There was no other news of interest from any place.

Consols had declined to 914.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10.—Cotton closed at 1d advance for the week. Fair Orleans 61d, middling 55-16d, fair Uplands 61d, Middling 55-16d. Some circulars quote Middling Orleans 53d, Middling Uplands 61d.

The circulars differ materially as to breadstuffs, some quoting a slight advance and others a decline. The truth, however, is that the market is weak, with limited sales. Brown & Shipley quote Canal at 38s a 38s 6d; Baltimore 38s 6d a 39s; good Ohio 39s a 40s; white wheat 11s 104d a 12s 4d; red 10s 6d a 11s 9d; white

corn 39s a 40s; yellow 41s. SECOND DESPATCH.

The advance of the Prussians towards the allied armies announced, creating considerable uneasiness among the moneyed world at Paris.

Intense anxiety prevails in regard to Silistria. The Russians have 70,000 men on the spot, and their assaults are continued day and night. They once made a practicable breach, which was repaired, a rise in the Danube having prevented the storming. Advices to the 25th ultimo stated that the fortress might hold out for fifteen days. The commandant, Messa Pasha, threatens to blow it all up rather than surrender. On the night of the 27th the Russians made three attempts to storm, but were repulsed. The loss was fearful. Fifteen hundred were killed beneath the ramparts. The Turks also made dreadful havoc

among the Russians, killing and wounding 4,500. The allied headquarters are established at Varna. The Turks defeated, on the 31st of May, 2,000 Russians at Slatina, killing 500. Other encounters are reported.

All the Russian troops at Bucharest are ordered to advance to the Danube. A meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, attended by their respective Ministers, was to take place the 9th of June on the frontier of Saxony. The movement creates some suspicion, especially as it has transpired that Count Masriz is bearer of

a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Nicholas. It is also rumored that Russia is inclined to authorize Austria to propose an armistice.

New Hampshire Politics, CONCORD, JUNE 22 .- The Legislature of this State this afternoon agreed to adjourn finally on the 1st of July. The anti-Nebraska resolutions were again specially assigned for next Tuesday. The balloting for United States

senators will be renewed on the Friday prior to the final adjournment. CONCORD, JUNE 23 .- The Senate has rescinded its share of the joint resolution assigning the first of July for the final adjournment, and the House will follow suit. The session will probably extend to the middle of July. THOMPSON, a Democratic member, died yesterday

Additional California News.

New ORLEANS, June 23 .- The California advices sent esterday were received from the Belize. The steamer nited States has now reached her wharf. Her dates are from San Francisco to June 1st. The latest accounts from Acapulco report that it is still under close blockade. The jury in the case of Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, charged with violating the United States neutrality laws, have failed to agree upon a verdict, and

was filled to the utmost capacity. The case excited the deepest interest. In the case of Mr. Noble a nolle prosequi has been entered. The proceedings against Deville have been suspended. The mining news is very encouraging.

he has been discharged. The examination of his case commenced on the 23d, and during its progress the Court

The San Francisco papers announce the occurrence of several fires; losses not heavy. A fire had also occurred at Mercedo, destroying considerable property. Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, JUNE 23.—Business remains dull. The flour market is very quiet, without sales. Holders are asking \$8.50' for Howard street brands, and \$8 for City Mills. The stock is very moderate, and there is no shipping demand. Wheat is scarce and dull; red may be quoted at \$1.65 a \$1.70, white \$1.75 a \$1.80; corn, previous to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and white 73 a 75, yellow 80 a 81 cents; rye, 100 a 109; cats, fifty, preserving the accounts current, and all vouchers 59 a 62. Seeds dull and unchanged. Provisions are firm, without change in prices. Groceries quiet; Rio coffee, \$\frac{92}{2}\$ to \$11c. \*Whiskey, in hogsheads \$27, in barrels \$28c.

Tobacco continues firm; sales during the week of some 500 hogsheads Ohio and 700 Maryland at full prices. In-ferior and unsound Maryland, \$5 a \$5.37; common,

\$5.50 a \$5.81; middling to good fair, \$6 a \$7; fone or colored, \$7.50 a \$10; middling ground leaf, \$5.25 a \$5.75; good do., \$6.50 a \$7.81; Ohio green and common, \$5.50 a \$5.75; middling do. red and spangled, \$6.50; good fine red and spangled, \$7 a \$8.50; fine red, \$9 a \$10; good fine yellow, \$11 a \$15. THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH .- The following is the section recently expunged by the Southern Conference of

the Methodist Church from the Church discipline : "OF SLAVERY .- What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?
"Ans. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery; therefore no slave-holder shall be eligible to any official station in any church hereafter where the laws in the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the libe-

rated slave to enjoy freedom.

of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our church, unless he execute, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives." MISTAKING THE MAGNOLIA FOR CARRAGES -Lost week party of German emigrants went ashore from a boat on the Mississippi river, and gathered large quantities of the leaves and flowers from the magnolia trees, which they took on board, boiled and ate, from the effects of which one man died and four others came near dying. They had mistaken the leaves of the magnolia for cabbages, supposing that in this fertile country cabbage grew wild, and from sixty to seventy feet high, as does the magnolia

"2. When any travelling preacher becomes an owner

on the coast. The leaves of the magnolia resemble those of the cabbage, but are poisonous. A VERDICT FOR MURDER IN KENTUCKY .- In December last Charles Cushing was murdered in Lexington by Wm. Weigert; the offence that provoked the fatal shot being a slight offence to the assailant's wife. On the 15th instant the prisoner, who had lain in prison from that time, was brought out for trial, and was convicted of murder in the first degree! Cushing kept a confectionary, which the the first degree! Cushing kept a confectionary, which the wife of the prisoner entered in the dusk of the evening, in the presence of sevenal witnesses, for a purchase. Cushing mistook her for another person, placed his hand on her shoulder, saying, "How are you, pretty?" In an instant he discovered his mistake and apologized, but the lady left in a rage, and soon after her husband and she returned to the shep, when the unfortunate young man was shot down in his tracks!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MOUSTACHES IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- A sensation almost amounting to a panic recently spread among the employes of the Bank of England, caused by an arbitrary order from the Governor directing them to shave off their moustaches or send in their resignations. Many were the pretexts of toothache, weak eyes, &c. in order to escape the keen edge of the razor and the indignation of the overseer; but the advocates of the movement were com-pelled to submit, and they now present as "barefaced" an appearance as any of the other subordinates in any of the metropolitan public establishments.

Domestic Bliss in New England .- The New Hamp-DOMESTIC BLIES IN NEW ENGLAND.—The New Hampshire Superior Court, at its late term, held at Concord, heard arguments in eighty-three divorce suits. Thirty-three of the applications were granted, seven denied, and the decision of forty-three reserved. The Superior Court of Rhode Island, at its last term, had seventy-three similar cases before it, of which forty-two received judgment of divorce, four were denied, three settled, and the remaindenessing for considerations. mainder continued for consideration.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN ALGERIA.-It appears from a report recently made to Louis Napoleon, on the situation of Algeria, that the cultivation of tobacco has increased within the year from 1,095 hectares (the hectare is a lit-tle more than two acres) to 2,277, having thus more than doubled; and that, in addition, the tobacco of Algeria is remarkable for its superior quality.

RATES OF POSTAGE. Senate proceeded to consider the same, and the bill was Post Roads, reported a bill further to amend the act en-The first section is as follows:

effect from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter. Mr. OLDS stated that the bill was the fifth section of the substitute offered for the bill which was acted on the other day. Believing the subject fully understood, he

propriation.
Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, supported the amendment, feeling himself bound to take care of the interests of the

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854. IN SENATE. ommunication from the Secretary of the Treasury, made

refining, parting, wastage, or other charges, &c. The expenditures of the Mint since March 3, 1353, for officers, clerks, laborers, incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, have been .... \$295,667 52

\$249.583 76

Vess-Messrs Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Brown, Clayton,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Commerce, re-

names, the House adjourned.